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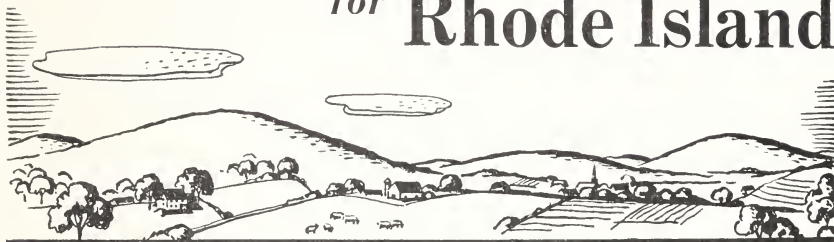
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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for Rhode Island



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in Rhode Island who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

WOODLAND REHABILITATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm in Rhode Island will have a woodland rehabilitation allowance of \$60. This allowance may be earned by eliminating the fire hazard, improving the remaining stand of forest trees, and providing for the restoration of a full stand of forest trees on woodland which constitutes a serious fire hazard as a result of the September 1938 hurricane damage. The work must be done with the prior

approval of the county committee and in accordance with instructions issued by the county committee and approved by the State committee.

This allowance is not included in the soil-building allowance.

Payment at the rate of \$4 for each acre on which this work is correctly done will be allowed toward earning the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance.

This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are: Red pine, white pine, Norway spruce, white spruce, red spruce, balsam fir, sugar maple, white maple, red maple, hemlock, tulip poplar, white birch, yellow birch, black birch, beech, white ash, red oak, white oak, basswood, hickory, and elm.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each Rhode Island farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on his farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato allotment. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.

\$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from

which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and nonbearing vineyards.

40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, pasture, and orchard items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in Rhode Island may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$4.80 for each—

- (1) 2,000 pounds of standard ground limestone, or
1,500 pounds of hydrated lime.
- (2) 1,000 pounds of calcium oxide neutralizing equivalent in ground limestone (other than standard) which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or 750 pounds of hydrated lime to cropland, pasture land, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone is limestone which will analyze at least 50 percent calcium oxide neutralizing equivalents, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and which contains all of the fine material produced in the grinding.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS WITH LIMING MATERIAL FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 1A—*Rate of Payment:* \$4.80 for Each 2,000 Pounds of Ground Limestone or 1,500 Pounds of Hydrated Lime

The application to cropland, pasture land, or orchards, of at least 1,000 pounds per acre of ground limestone or at least 750 pounds per acre of hydrated lime furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE

Practice No. 2—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.50 for Each 100 Pounds of 16 Percent Superphosphate or the Equivalent

The application of 16 percent superphosphate or the equivalent (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures; or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

Superphosphate used under the program as instructed in the first paragraph of this practice may have been first mixed with stable manure or used on dropping boards in poultry houses.

If superphosphate is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, 200 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent per acre will be deducted.

APPLYING SUPERPHOSPHATE FURNISHED BY THE A. A. A.

Practice No. 2A—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 for Each 100 Pounds of Triple Superphosphate

The application per acre of at least 100 pounds of triple superphosphate furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1) in connection with the seeding of alfalfa or clovers, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, green manure crops in orchards, or permanent pasture mixtures, or (2) as a top dressing on orchard, pasture, or hay land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

This superphosphate must not be used on a nurse crop which is to be harvested for grain or as a preservative for manure.

APPLYING MURIATE OF POTASH

Practice No. 3—*Rate of Payment:* \$1 for Each 100 Pounds of 50 Percent Muriate of Potash or Its Equivalent

The application of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent to alfalfa, clover, perennial grasses, winter vetch, Austrian field peas, or permanent pasture, or in connection with the seeding of these legumes and grasses.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 4—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

On land suited to the growth of alfalfa, the seeding of at least 10 pounds per acre of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian alfalfa seed, alone or in mixtures.

The seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 6,000 pounds of ground limestone or 4,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 800 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 300 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre, or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and muriate of potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

SEEDING RED OR ALSIKE CLOVER

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding per acre of mixtures containing at least 5 pounds of hardy, northern-grown domestic or Canadian red clover or alsike clover.

Seeding should be on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The seeding of pasture mixtures containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white Dutch clover per acre.

Seeding should be made on land prepared by the application of at least (1) 2,000 pounds of ground limestone or 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime, 600 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate or its equivalent, and 200 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash or its equivalent per acre; or (2) sufficient liming material, superphosphate, and muriate of potash per acre to meet the requirements shown by a soil test which conforms to the requirements of the State committee.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding and leaving of a good growth of winter vetch or Austrian field peas on the land as a winter cover crop. Winter wheat or rye may be used as a support crop for winter vetch or Austrian field peas.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Practice No. 8—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop used is one which is normally winter-killed, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under.

If the crop is grown in a commercial orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth of such crop on the land except that cutting is not required in blocks of trees damaged by the September 1938 hurricane.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

MULCHING ORCHARD LAND

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton*

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or hay, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, are to be left on the land.

Cotton waste and wool waste may be used, but payment will be allowed for only 50 percent of the air-dry weight.

IMPROVING WOODLANDS

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes pruning or

thinning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the State or Extension forester.

The following are recommended as desirable species for development:

Red pine.	White maple.	Beech.
White pine.	Red maple.	White ash.
Norway spruce.	Hemlock.	Red oak.
White spruce.	Tulip poplar.	White oak.
Red spruce.	White birch.	Basswood.
Balsam fir.	Yellow birch.	Hickory.
Sugar maple.	Black birch.	Elm.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of transplanted forest trees at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre spaced approximately 6 by 6 feet. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than 1 acre each shall be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting.

Areas planted must be given reasonable protection against damage by livestock-grazing and fire and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Species of trees approved for planting are those listed under practice No. 11. Other varieties may be planted if the county committee, upon advice of the State or Extension forester, approves the selection.

EXCLUDING LIVESTOCK FROM FARM WOODLAND

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The restoration of farm woodland previously used for pasture by keeping out livestock.

Payment will be allowed for each acre of woodland out of which livestock are kept, but for not more than 2 acres for each animal unit which is normally allowed to graze in the woodland.

Animal unit means 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 horse, 2 colts, 5 sheep, or 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

The operator must obtain the approval of the county committee before performing this practice.

If under the 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 program a farmer has received payment for constructing fence to keep livestock out of woodland or for keeping livestock out of sugar maple orchards or other woodlands and the county committee determines that in 1940 livestock were

again allowed by that farmer to graze in the same woodland or sugar maple orchard, an amount equal to the previous payments will be withheld from any payment which would otherwise be made to such farmer under the 1940 program.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

The planting of cropland in strips on the contour. Strips of intertilled crops must be separated by strips of close-growing crops.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

CONTOUR FARMING

Practice No. 15—*Rate of Payment:* \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

TERRACING

Practice No. 16—*Rate of Payment:* \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 17—*Rate of Payment:* \$7.50 per Acre

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the amount of sand applied per acre.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building

allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market and not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Add also the amount earned under the woodland rehabilitation allowance.

Then subtract \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

Subtract also 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, the woodland rehabilitation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is com-

puted by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield of potatoes per acre will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is greater. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$4 will be computed for each acre of woodland cleared under the woodland rehabilitation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$60.

A **payment** of \$7.50 for each acre planted to forest trees will be computed under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

FURNISHING MATERIALS

Superphosphate and liming material will be furnished in some counties in Rhode Island to farmers who want those materials in place of a payment. Complete instructions for handling this provision will be furnished the county committees. See your local county or community committeeman for information.

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